



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Savings/Measurement & Verification

Rebuild America

Massachusetts Division of Energy Resources

Performance Contracting Seminar

January 19, 2005

Presented by:

Harold Meyer



Connect to Smarter
Energy Solutions.



Measurement & Verification (M&V)

- Measure, verify, quantify, and analyze
- Crucial to defining Customer's project risk
 - Risk determination
 - Risk mitigation
 - Risk allocation
- M&V is what will determine the actual savings – simply “guaranteeing” savings is not enough to protect the Customer



M&V Plan

- Baseline Development Procedure
- Savings Calculations
- Specific plan to meet the needs and desires of Customer
- Adhere to International Performance Measurement & Verification Protocol (IPMVP)



Important Aspects of Baseline

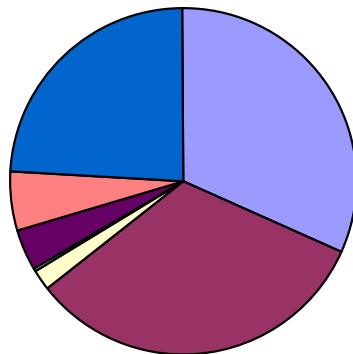
- Constant load or variable load
 - Identify weather related impact on energy usage
- Account for interaction between Energy Conservation Measures
- Identify current operating parameters and their effect on energy usage
- Identify cost structure as it applies to energy savings
- Essentially quantify where the energy is currently going – allows accurate analysis for savings reductions



Baseline Development

End-Use analysis - apportion energy consumption for each use as a % of the total consumption. Identify where the energy is going.

Fossil Fuel Consumption



■ End-Use Heating
■ Steam Distribution Losses
■ Steam Turbines
■ Miscellaneous
■ Domestic Hot Water (DHW)
■ DHW Distribution
■ Boiler Efficiency

MMBTU		
End-Use Heating	55,816	32%
Steam Distribution Losses	57,167	33%
Steam Turbines	3,809	2%
Miscellaneous	382	0%
Domestic Hot Water (DHW)	6,994	4%
DHW Distribution	9,500	5%
Boiler Efficiency	42,774	24%
Totals	176,443	100%

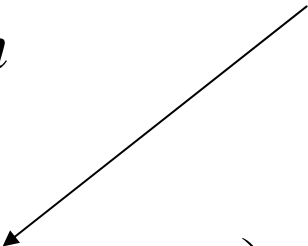


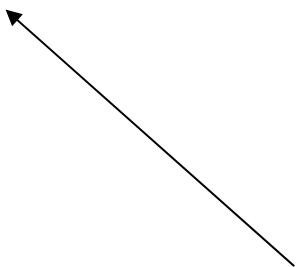
Savings Calculations

- The algorithms used in the savings analysis should be the basis for the M&V algorithms
- Assumptions made as part of the savings analysis may be metered throughout the project term to ensure savings are being met
- Typically utilize Energy Management System as the basis of metering plan – this minimizes M&V cost



$$ECMSavings = Baseline - PostInstallation$$

$$Baseline = \sum \left(kW_{Base} \times \$ / kW \times mths / yr + kW_{Base} \times Hrs_{Base} \times \$ / kWh \right)$$
A black arrow pointing from the Baseline equation towards the ECMSavings equation.

$$PostInstallation = \sum \left(kW_{retro} \times \$ / kW \times mths / yr + kW_{retro} \times Hrs_{retro} \times \$ / kWh \right)$$
A black arrow pointing from the PostInstallation equation towards the ECMSavings equation.



IPMVP

- Provides an overview of “best practice techniques” for verifying savings
- Provides guidance on general procedures to achieve reliable and cost-effective determination of savings
- Defines 4 “options” for measurement and verification



Publications and Manuals

**Measurement
& Verification Documents**

ateam.lbl.gov/mv/

International Performance
Measurement & Verification Protocol

ipmvp.org



IPMVP – Option A

Partially Measured Retrofit Isolation

- Isolate individual system usage from rest of utility usage
- Engineering calculations using short-term or continuous post-retrofits measurements and stipulations



IPMVP – Option B

Retrofit Isolation

- Isolate individual system usage from rest of utility usage
- Engineering calculations using short term or continuous measurements
- No stipulations are allowed – full measurement is required



IPMVP – Option C

Whole Facility

- Savings are derived by measuring the total facility or sub-facility usage before and after implementation
- Intended for situations where savings are expected to be large enough to overcome potential variations in the facility meter
- Typically require significant adjustments



IPMVP – Option D

Calibrated Simulation

- Savings are determined through simulation of the energy use of individual systems, or even the entire facility
- Calibration to metered facility usage is crucial to this option
- Assumptions in the analysis must be verified



Typical M&V costs

Option A: 1% - 5% of project costs

Option B: 3% - 15% of project costs

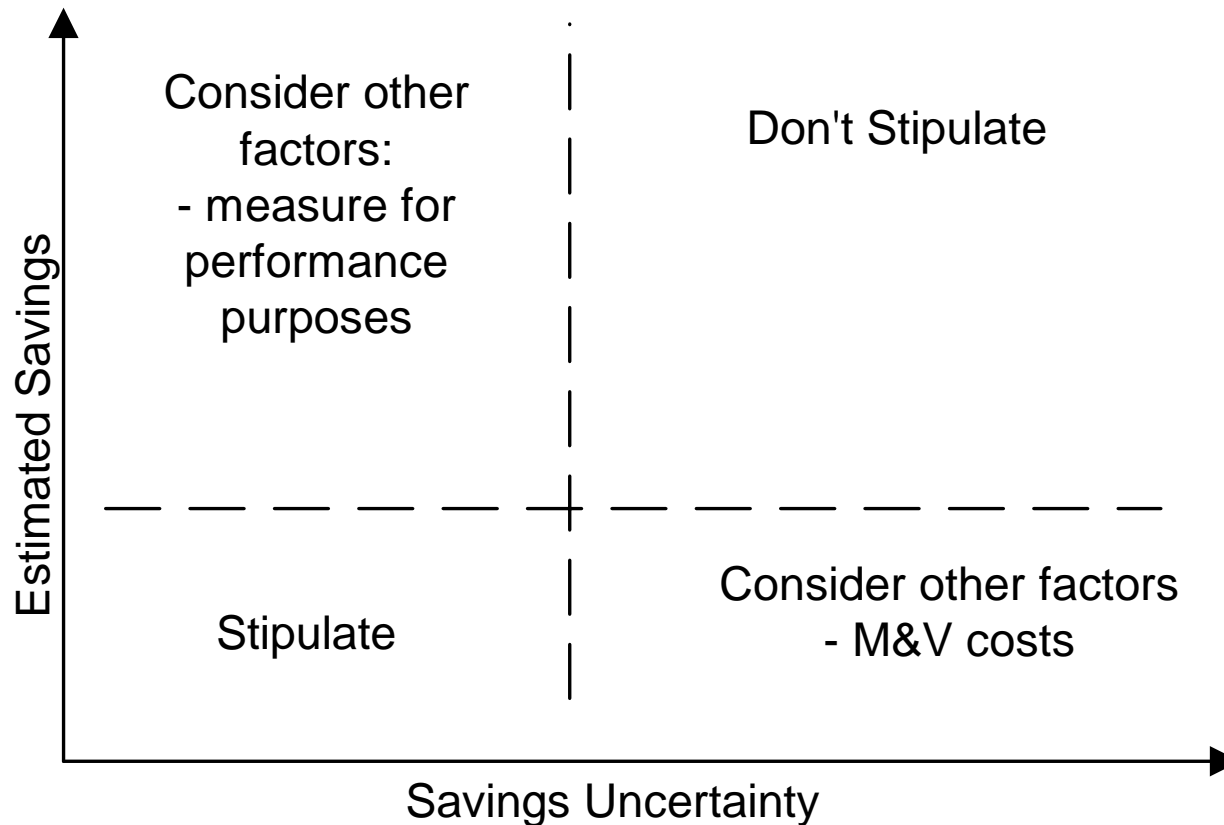
Option C: 1% - 10% of project costs

Option D: 3% - 15% of project costs

Source: Schiller and Associates June 12, 2001 presentation: “Measurement & Verification of Energy Savings”



How Much M&V is Enough?



Source: Schiller and Associates June 12, 2001 presentation: "Measurement & Verification of Energy Savings"



Summary

- Accurate baseline
- Delineated savings for each ECM
- Savings calculations
- Utility rates used
- Interaction between measures



Thank You

Questions & Answers

Direct Dial: 508-661-2232

Reception: 508-661-2200

Fax: 508-661-2201

Mobile: 508-523-2024

E-mail: hmeyer@ameresco.com